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ALIA SPEAKS TO MANEUVER PARTICIPANTS ON FUTURE

AU141255 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Report of speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at military maneuvers in Durres District on 8 July: "From Comrade Ramiz Alia's Greeting to Participants in the Maneuvers"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and volunteers, young people and cadets! Comrade commanders and commissars!

You have performed your maneuvers with complete success. This is a result of the spirit of mobilization, the seriousness and high sense of responsibility of those participating, and the multiform political and military measures undertaken by party organizations and army commanders, and by local organs in the training area. Allow me to thank you in the name of the AWP Central Committee and the Defense Council, and to wish you every further success in strengthening military preparedness.

The question of the defense of the fatherland and its freedom and independence has been and remains continually at the center of the party's attention. Under the care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our People's Army, inheriting and preserving the traditions of our heroic partisans and our National Liberation Army, has been strengthened in every way. It has grown in political consciousness, has matured from the military point of view, and is supplied with the necessary modern weapons and equipment to guarantee the defense of the fatherland and repulse any possible aggressor.

Addressing the international situation and the aggressive policies of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, which constitute the greater danger to peace, freedom, and the independence of the peoples, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed: Our people are a brave people, who have devoted all their strength to the construction of socialism. The freedom and independence of the fatherland are dear to them, so they are determined to defend the fatherland at all costs, since doing so they are defending not only the lands of their ancestors and all the good things handed down by preceding generations who themselves toiled and perished for Albania, but are, first and foremost, defending socialism and the happiness and wealth of the nation they have created with their own hands. They are defending peace and stability.

The defense of the socialist fatherland is a very broad concept, not limited to military preparations alone, but connected to the economy and its development, and to the moral-political unity of the people and their situation. It is because of the total health and vitality of these factors -- the economy and our unity -- that we can say with conviction that our defenses cannot be broken.

As you are aware, the AWP Central Committee 15th Plenum recently met and approved the plan directives for the social and economic development of the country for the next 5 years. The party Central Committee noted with satisfaction that our economy has been surging ahead this year, showing with particular clarity its fundamental characteristics of steadfastness, dynamism, and unbroken development.

The healthy state of the economy, continued Comrade Ramiz Alia, has been encouraged particularly by the increasing zeal and energy of the masses, their spirit of initiative and creativity, and by the constant wave of mass actions in every field. This mobilization of the masses and their creative spirit has found special expression and embodiment in the revolutionary movement of "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha," which has been assuming ever larger proportions.

Now our working masses have the plan directives of the Eighth 5-Year Plan in their hands. This document reflects our party's policy for the socialist development of the country, and its program for the progress of our economy and culture based on our Marxist-Leninist theory and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. This magnificent program -- strengthening the economy; bringing greater development to industry and agriculture, to culture and education; and creating the conditions for improving the life of the people -- also further fortifies the defense of the fatherland. It is well-known that a strong economy is an unbreakable rear line in our defense, but a strong economy also creates more ways of better fulfilling the material requirements of defense.

Socialism is in a strong position in Albania, and our defense is unbreakable because our people are united like a steel first around our glorious party, the party which brought them freedom and a happy life, which has led them, and always will lead them, from our victory to the next. The moral-political unity of our people has never been as strong as today. Our people, workers, villagers, and intellectuals, young and old, have never been so united as today in their interests, opinions, and aspirations. Let us cherish this achievement in our hearts, and foster it, since this unity is a powerful driving force for victories now and in the future. Unity and the strength that comes from it are also decisive conditions for a powerful defense. People and not weapons wage and win war. So let us have people of steel, united with the will and determination to confront every difficulty, every weapon and tool of the enemy, however sophisticated they may be.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia talked about the determined labor, steadfastness, and wonderful talents of our people in the construction of socialism and the defense of the country, maintaining our socialist fatherland as an indomitable citadel.

In conclusion he said: Dear comrades, 4 months still divide us from the great historical events of this year, the AWP Ninth Congress and the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party. The AWP Central Committee 15th Plenum issued a call to make this period a time of general offensive for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of tasks. The people and party want to go to the platform of the Ninth Congress, as is now traditional, laden with achievements. So it is of the utmost importance that our achievements this year should be of the highest order. Let us apply our strength and put effort into our work with zeal and enthusiasim. Let us keep the military arm of our people, our heroic army, always in readiness as a sharp sword against every enemy. Let us maintain revolutionary vigilance and our military preparedness at a higher level.

Once again I greet you on the occasion of the successful execution of your maneuvers, and I wish all of you, comrades of the Army, commanding cadres, reservists, volunteers, and young people from school, new victories in the advancement of socialism and the defense of the fatherland.

Long live our people's army and all our Armed Forces!

Long live the Albanian Workers Party!

Glory to the name and achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

TRADE UNIONISTS RETURN FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

AU131304 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 13 (ATA) -- The delegation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania [TUA] headed by the secretary of this council, Shenasi Zenelaj, which at the invitation of the Trade Unions Federation of Vietnam, made a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, returned home.

The delegation of the Trade Unions of Albania also paid friendly visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, and the People's Repubic of Cambodia, at the invitation of the trade unions centers of these countries. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Secretary of the TUA General Council, Nimet Cani and other comrades. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentionary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

ALIA VISITS SRV EMBASSY WITH CONDOLENCES

AU141956 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Condolences at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 14 (ATA) -- At 10 hrs. today, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and president of the presidency of the People's Assembly, Comrade Pali Miska; the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary and the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami; the minister of foreign affairs. Reis Malile; the first vice minister of people's defence and chief of the General Staff of the People's Army, Kico Mustaqi; the head of foreign department at the Central Committee of the party, Agim Popa, went to the Embassy of the Socialist Repbulic of Vietnam and, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the government and the entire Albanian people, expressed their condolences and sentiments of sympathy to the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietname to the PSR Of Alabnaia, Le Ngoc thanh, over the death of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Comrade Le Duan. Representatives of the various central departments, institutions, mass organizations, work and production centres etc, also expressed their condolences at the Embassy of SR of Vietnam today before noon.

ALBANIA, EGYPT SIGN AGREEMENT ON EXPORT GOODS

AU121026 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 12 (ATA) -- In the context of the trade agreement between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the agreement on good exchanges between the Ministry of Foreign Trade of PSR of Albania and the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Cairo on July 8, 1986. The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi and for the Egyptian side by the first vice-minister of the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade, Husayn Ahmad Husayn. The signing ceremony was attended by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Egypt, Alkyz Cerga, and the members of the two delegations. According to the agreement, our country will export to Egypt tobacco, cement, printing and packing paper, and will import cotton, phosphate ore, tyres, textiles etc.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN DEATH

AU141317 Sofia BTA in English 1138 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Today condolences were offered at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, upon the death of Mr. Le Duan, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam and an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, Mr. Milko Balev, Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov and Mr. Dimitur Stanishev honoured Mr. Le Duan's memory by observing a minute of silence. They offered their sincere condolences to Ambassador Hoang Trong Nhu.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, wrote the following in the book of condolences:

"The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people greatly grieve over the death of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

With his many-year revolutionary work, devoted to the construction of a peaceful, united and independent Vietnam, Mr. Le Duan won the respect of the Vietnamese people and of all people struggling for peace and justice, for democracy and social progress.

He has made a remarkable contribution to the promotion of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Let us honour the memory of Mr. Le Duan, the associate of Mr. Ho Chi Minh, the courageous revolutionary and internationalist, the outstanding figure in the international communist and workers' movement the selfless champion of peace and socialism and the great friend of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

Today the Vietnamese Embassy was visited by leaders of public, political and mass organizations, by many citizens and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH GDR OPENS

AU141414 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- The integration processes between Bulgaria and the G.D.R. are making progress, and techno-scientific cooperation, more specifically in the field of flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems, production modules and biotechnologies, has emerged as a principal area in them. This general assessment belongs to the deputy premiers of Bulgaria and the G.D.R. Mr. Kiril Zarev and Mr Horst Soelle, co-chairmen of the Bilateral Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The 22nd session of the commission, which was opened here today, discusses questions concerning specialisation and cooperation in machine building, metallurgy, electronics, electrical engineering, the chemical industry and computer technology. An emphasis was also laid on the importance of team work in the field of high technologies, as well as on the expansion and promotion of direct links between economic organisations of the two countries.

The countertrade between Bulgaria and the G.D.R. is making vigorous headway. It is expected to grow by 10 per cent this year as compared with 1985. Machine tools, hoisting and hauling devices and computers make the bulk of Bulgarian exports, and the G.D.R. supplies this country with metal-working machines, printing equipment and farming machinery.

Atanasov Receives Soelle

AU141855 Sofia BTA in English 1725 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Mr. Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R.

They exchanged information on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the congresses of the two fraternal parties and more concretely in the sphere of economy. The two sides discussed the development of the cooperation in the field of techno-scientific progress and above all of its latest achievements and technologies.

Special attention was paid to the forms for improvement of specialisation and cooperation in certain strategic trends of economy like mechanical engineering and chemical industry.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS OPEN WITH LEBANON

AU141524 Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Lebanon opened political consultations here to discuss bilateral cooperation and exchange views on international problems of mutual interest.

Mr Fu'ad Al-Turk, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lebanon, who is visiting here for the consultations, was received today by Mr Mariy Ivanov, Bulgaria's first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The guest was also received by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade.

ZHIVKOV GREETS JORDANIAN CP LEADER ON AWARD

AU141851 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent to Mr. Fa'iq Warrad, secretary general of the CC of the Jordan Communist Party, a cable in which on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, of all Bulgarian Communists and on his own behalf he greets Mr. Fa'iq Warrad most cordially on his 60th anniversary and on the occasion of his being awarded with the Bulgarian order "The People's Republic of Bulgaria" First class.

YOTOV ATTENDS EXTENDED CONTROL AUDIT PLENUM

AU091533 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] An expanded plenum of the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission was held yesterday. The plenum was attended by chairmen of the okrug and other control and audit commissions, by chairmen of control and auditing organs from the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and from mass organizations, and by high-ranking officials from the BCP Central Committee, the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission, the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration, and the state control organs.

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also participated in the plenum.

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Control and Audit Commisssion, read a report on the tasks of the commission emanating from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. He stressed the chief duty of the control and audit organs of the party, describing them as follows: to contribute to overcoming all barriers -- organizational-bureaucratic, psychological, and other barriers which are obstructing the application of the new approach in the implementation of scientific-technical policy; to contribute to the transformation of science into a direct production force, to the technological innovation of production, and to the perfection of the structural policy in the development of the national economy, to contribute to the expansion of socialist democracy and to the consolidation of the self-management organizations in the economic sector, to the optimal utilization of the existing material-technical basis and the existing manpower resources, to the through reorganization of the inner life and leading activities of the party, to the establishment of strict organization, order, discipline, and a sense of responsibility in all sectors and in all places.

The speaker emphasized the need for the control and audit organs to implement a qualitatively new type of control -- new as regards its essence as well as its style, methods, and forms of work -- guaranteeing the implementation of the congress decisions. Our control must be organized so as to reveal in a timely manner deviations from the norm, so as to follow the trend of development of such deviations, and so as to prevent them from intensifying and producing failures; our control organs must correctly unmask all unresolved problems and violations, in other words, we must have a modern, systematic, and preventive control system. The requirement of strictly observing the Leninist principles of objectivity, high principle-mindedness, responseness and a humane approach in control activities was stressed in the report. The principle of extensive publicity was pointed out as particularly important in the present stage of development. Nothing should be concealed from the party members and from the people. As was declared, control must enhance the role of man in the reorganization of consciousness and actions, it must contribute to transforming the party organizations and the workers colletives from objects to subjects of leadership and management in our accelerated development.

It was announced at the plenum that the Bureau of the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission has examined part of the petitions pertaining to the restoration of party membership, in accordance with the instructions of the 13th BCP Congress.

The tasks of the new type of control in the struggle against violators of the BCP Program and Statute, of party and state discipline, and of party morality were mapped out.

Statements were made by Aleksandur Bogdanov, chairman of the Sofia City Control and Audit Commission; Minko Minkov, deputy minister of the interior; Raycho Penchev, secretary of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug BCP Committee; Kostadin Ivanov, first deputy minister of finance; Maria Milenova, chairman of the Pernki Okrug Control and Audit Commission; Evtim Ovcharov, leader of a complex brigade in Vulchedrum village; and Dimitur Kasakov, chairman of the Plovdiv Okrug Control and Audit Commission.

The plenum adopted decisions and approved the plan on the work of the Central Control and Audit Commission for the 1986 period.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 29 JUNE-12 JULY

AU121952 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 29 June through 12 July 1986 reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Peter Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, chaired a session of the Interdepartmental Council on Recreation and Spa Treatment in Sofia. (1730 GMT 4 July)

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, chaired a meeting of the Central Commission for Road Safety in Sofia. (1930 GMT 10 July)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a festive meeting to mark Construction Workers' Day in Tolbukhin and awarded outstanding workers. (1900 GMT 11 July)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary and member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting at the BCP Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management in Sofia to mark the end of the academic year, and awarded prizes. (1730 GMT 11 July)

Yordan Yotov, secretary and member of the Politburo of the ECP Central Committee, attended a meeting to mount a memorial plaque in Govedartsi, Sofia Okrug, to mark the 75th birthday anniversary of Dr Mara Maleeva Zhivkova. (1900 GMT 12 July)

STATE, PARTY LEADERS PAY RESPECTS AT SRV EMBASSY

LD141237 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee expressed deep condolences on the death of the important figure of the international communist and workers movement, Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, at the Vietnamese Embassy in Praque today. Its members were Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidum and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committeee; Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Audit Commission. The representatives of the CPCZ conveyed sincere condolences to (Nquyen Phuc Soai) ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Czechoslovakia, and signed the book of condolences.

A delegation of the federal government headed by Rudolf Rohlicek, its first vice premier, also came to pay their respects to Le Duan's memory. Representatives of social organizations, central institutions, and working people of the capital city of Prague also expressed their condolences on the death of the highest representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

BILAK VISITS AUSTRIA FOR TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Arrives, Meets Vranitsky

LD101512 Prague CTK in English 1437 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna July 10 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary Vasil Bilak opened a working visit to Austria today and held talks with the country's officials.

His debate with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky focused on Czechoslovak-Austrian relations, with both officials agreeing there are numerous possibilities for their further development. Both sides confirmed their commitments to the expansion of bilateral contacts in political, economic, cultural and sports spheres.

Vasil Bilak, whose visit takes place at the invitation of Deputy Chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria (SPO) and Minister of Science and Research Heinz Fischer, also met with the Socialist Party's Chairman Fred Sinowatz and Central Secretary Fritz Marsch.

Earlier today, he held talks with Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri on Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and further cooperation between the two countries' communist parties.

During his debate with Socialist Party Chairman Fred Sinowatz and Central Secretary [as received] Fritz Marsch, Vasil Bilak stressed Czechoslovakia would welcome concrete results at the current arms control negotiations and the Stockholm Conference.

Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidum member and Central Committee secretary, also appreciated the role of neutral and non-aligend countries in efforts to preserve peace and increase international cooperation.

Both sides agreed it was necessary to return to the policy of detente and complex European cooperation and consistently strive for the liquidation of nuclear weapons and stressed the importance of the forthcoming follow-up meeting of the Helsinki 1975 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe participants, due to be held in Vienna next autumn.

Holds Talks With Officials

LD111514 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, held talks in Vienna today with Anton Benya, chairman of Austrian Parliament.

He met with Norbert Steger, vice chancellor and minister of economic affairs and discussed in particular economic coope ation between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Vasil Bilak also held talks with Heinz Fischer, minister for science and research. In the talks the two politicians emphasized that there are positive prerequisites for further all-round development of relations between the two countries and also for a political dialogue which has been newly stimulated by the recent talks of the Presidents Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirschlager in Bratislava.

Vasil Bilak also met in Vienna Peter Janowitsch, minister of foreign affairs. They discussed the development of the relations between the two countries and some topical issues of the situation in the world. They pointed to the exceptional importance of the endeavor for securing peace and disarmament. They emphasized that the policy of good neighborly relations between European states is an important part of European security and cooperation.

Vienna Television Interview

Vienna Television Service in German 1920 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Videotaped "exclusive" interview given by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, to Austrian television reporter Paul Lendvai in Vienna on 11 July, questions in German, Bilak's answers in Slovak, with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Lendvail] Mr Bilak, you are responsible for ideology. Is it possible to speak about a renaissance of religion in Czechoslovakia today, in view of recent events such as the pilgrimage to Levoca?

[Bilak] The basic mistake, as I see it, is that there is a lack of objective information in Austria about the situation of Christians and the church in Czechoslovakia. I am really sorry about that. We have 18 different churches in Czechoslovakia. They all enjoy the same rights and develop freely. The socialist states defrays all the expense of the church. It covers the cost of the salaries of priests and of the maintenance of buildings. No one prevents anyone from going to church, or anything of that sort. No one prevents anyone from taking part in pilgrimages or fropm attending church services. The reports being published about Czechoslovakia are greatly distorted. You have just mentioned Levoca. Yes, I have read in Western materials that 150,000 people were there. Even if that were so, the fact is that no one drove them there and no one drove them away from there.

But I must tell you that according to information I have, which is quite objective because I have taken an interest in this issue -- the place of pilgrimage is in my native region -- the actual number was 66,000. They sang, they prayed, they went to confession, no one molested them. No one did them any harm and no one prevented them from doing anything.

[Lendvai] Of the 13 diocesan bishops' sees, only 3 have a resident bishop. Is there a chance for an agreement between the government and the party and the Vatican on this issue?

[Bilak] We want to reach an agreement with the Vatican. The Vatican wishes the bishops to meet two basic conditions. They must be religious people of high moral standing and they must be obedient to the Vatican. We, on our part, expect yet one more condition, that they be tolerant vis-a-vis the Czechoslovak state. The other remaining disputed issue between us is that in our country there is also a secret church. The Vatican must take a clear position on this issue, it should not support this secret church. We are ready to conclude compromise solutions, provided that the other side will also respect our position.

[Lendvai] Will there be any specific talks?

[Bilak] They are on the horizon. But the documents that have been submitted must still be carefully studied on our side.

[Lendvai] Can secretary Bilak conceive, not now but in the future, of a visit to Czechoslovakia by the pope?

[Bilak] No one in our country has pondered this question yet.

[Lendvai] Is it possible, 18 years after the intervention of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Czechoslovakia, which you call fraternal assistance, to speak about genuine, profound reconciliation, last but not least if one considers the activities of the followers of Charter 77?

[Bilak] I am profoundly convinced -- and not only I but the entire nation and our Party -- that without what happened in August 1968 there would have been civil war in our country and the whole of central Europe would have been disrupted to an unimginable degree. That is why there is genuine internal reconciliation in Czechoslovakia, apart from some tiny groups that disagree. But show me a single country in the world in which all people are 100 percent in agreement. No mother will ever succeed in having all her children agree with all of the parents' decisions. That which is called great opposition is in reality utterly insignificant.

Joint Press Conference

LD112218 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Press conference given by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member Vasil Bilak and Austrian Minister of Science and Research Heinz Fischer in Vienna on 11 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Journalist] [Name indistinct] for Czechoslovak Television. Looking at your visits which took place how would you evaluate the development of further relations?

[Bilak] I think that they will develop favorably; I evaluate, I personally evaluate the visit very positively.

I did not meet anywhere with the slightest provocation, some sort of question of some views, questions were put openly, they were answered openly. We must be able to understand one another, and they must understand us. Czechoslovakia itself has its own problems too and it wants to solve them itself with its own efforts, but we want to live together well, like good neighbors.

[Journalist, in German with superimposed Slovak transaltion] Mr Minister, Vasil Bilak's visit to Austria has ended, how do you evaluate its course and what has it contributed to relations between Czechoslovakia Austria?

[Fischer, in German with superimposed Slovak translation] I feel that in recent years the development of our relations is going in the right direction, not only in factual questions but also in the effort to reach a harmonious view on these questions and to reach positive steps and contracts even at the highest level. The meeting and talks of President Husak and Kirchschlaeger gave a good foundation for this development. The prime ministers of both governments will also meet, there will be talks between our foreign minister with CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek. The fact that Vasil Bilak visited Vienna, where he met with the head of government, the chairmen of three political parties, with the chairman of the Austrian Parliament, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the secretary of the Socialist Party fit well into this concept, this policy of cooperation and mutual understanding. We are very pleased with this visit.

JAKES MEETS WITH CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD141543 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee study delegation headed by Jaime Crombet, secretary of the Party's Central Committee, today. In a comradely conversation, Milos Jakes briefed Crombet on the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and on forms and methods of party work which safeguard the resolutions of the congress. The Cuban delegation is studying questions of implementing the party's leading role in economics, party organizational structure, forms and methods of checking up on the resolutions of party organs, as well as questions of party cadre work.

JAKES, OTHERS ATTEND MONGOLIAN RECEPTION

LD102215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Yondongiyn Ochir, the Mongolian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception today to mark the National Day of the People's Republic of Mongolia, the 65th Anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. Present were, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vladimir Herman, candidate of the Presidium of the party Central Committee; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee; and other figures of our political and public life.

NIER, FRC ENVOY DISCUSS CSCE REVIEW CONFERENCE

LD141820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jul (ADN) -- Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Ambassador Dr Ekkehard Eickhoff, representative of the FRC Foreign Ministry, for a talk on Monday. He is in Berlin for consultations on issues of the Vienna CSCE review conference.

Kurt Nier welcomed that consultations between the Foreign Ministeries of the GDR and FRC were taking place. He assessed them as an expression of two states' interest in preserving and continuing the all-European process launched with the Helsinki Conference.

Explaining the GDR position on the main issues of the Vienna review conference of the CSCE participating states, Kurt Nier said that the Vienna East-West dialogue be used to activate detente in Europe. He underlined the GDR's willingness to agree at the Vienna meeting on concrete measures for strengthening security and expanding cooperation in all areas covered by the CSCE Final Act.

In view of the continuing arms race and the dangers emanating from it, progress in military detente in Europe is especially urgent. Special importance is attached to an agreement at the Stockholm Conference on military confidence and security building measures in view of the Vienna meeting.

In this regard, the responsibility of the two German states for a constructive course and positive results of the Vienna review conference was pointed out. The GDR and her alliance partners were prepared for this unreservedly, as was shown by the resolutions of the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

During the discussion, Ambassador Dr Eickhoff explained the FRG Government's standpoint concerning the results and prospects of the CSCE process, including the position on the Vienna meeting of the member states of the Helsinki Conference. He emphasized his government's interest in the continuation of the CSCE process and the expansion of the scope for shaping bilateral and multilateral relations as created within the CSCE framework.

PROTEST LODGED OVER AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY FRG

LD121734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jul (ADN) -- On 11 July 1986 a single-engined aircraft, coming from the FRG violated GDR airspace in Erfurt Bezirk.

The Permanent GDR Mission in the FRG has protested to the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office against this violation for GDR airspace and expressed the expectation that the relevant FRG organs will undertake steps to exclude violations for GDR airspace in the future.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1986

AU091239 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In the first 6 months of 1986 the GDR's working people achieved the highest performance increase to date through new initiatives to prepare and implement the 11th SED Congress resolutions.

The half-year balance sheet is marked by dynamic growth, high productivity, and the increased efficiency of the national economy. According to preliminary statistical data, produced national income increased by 4.3 percent in the first 6 months of 1986.

In the sphere of the industrial ministries, net production increased by 8.6 percent. The plan lead increased to M1.5 billion. Labor productivity increased by 8.6 percent. Costs per M100 of goods production and the costs of material were reduced by 2.1 percent respectively. Industrial goods production increased by 4.3 percent. The overfulfillment of the national economic plan increased to M2.4 billion.

The pace and the scope of the application of key technologies were considerably increased in the first half of the year.

Production of office and personal computers increased by 112 percent. With respect to semiconductor elements and electronic component parts a production increase of 15 percent was achieved, including a 30 percent increase for monolithic-integrated circuits and of 19 percent for optoelectronic component parts. The plan for production of special technological equipment for producing microelectronic component parts was surpased by 8 percent.

Compared to last year, production of industrial robots increased by 17.0 percent. Thus, 60,000 industrial robots are in operation in the national economy.

At present 16,000 CAD/CAM work units are being utilized, above all for more rational planning and design, as well as for flexible production control.

Domestic production of rationalization means in the field of the industrial ministries increased by 10 percent and was even more closely linked with the further development of technological processes.

The plan lead in the production of consumer goods was expanded to M1.3 billion. Retail trade turnover increased by 4.4 percent, including that of industrial goods with an increase of 6.1 percent. Enterprises of the local supply industry implemented 5 percent more services and repairs for the people.

In the first 6 months of 1986, 105,096 apartments were built and modernized; that means 5,896 apartments more than provided by the plan. In the capital, Berlin, 14,894 apartments were completed. The Kreis-administered construction sector increased repair services for apartment buildings by 10 percent compared to last year. Altogether, net production in the construction sector increased by 6.8 percent, and thus the plan lead increased to M230 million. Labor productivity was increased by 7.4 percent. Costs were decreased by 2.1 percent.

In agriculture, in the first half of 1986 the state procurement of slaughter animals increased by 2.5 percent, and that of milk by 5.1 percent compared to last year. With regard to eggs the plan was overfulfilled by 20 million eggs. The first harvest of green fodder has been concluded.

In the foodstuff industry and agricultural technology net production increased by 6.5 percent. Forestry made available 185,000 cubic meters of raw timber above the plan targets.

The national economic transportation tasks were implemented with a 5 percent decrease in specific transportation expenditure. In the post and telecommunications sector services increased by 2.9 percent in the first half of 1986 compared to last year.

In the "Return Funds to the State -- Contribute to the National Income" initiative material and financial funds worth altogether M4.6 billion were returned to the state bank by means of checks.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in net production and labor productivity for every working day as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production had been achieved by the end of June:

	Net Production	Labor Productivity	Reduction in Prime Costs
	in Percent		
Coal and energy	6.0	5.0	2.9
Ore-mining, Metallurgy, and potash	9.9	10.2	2.1
Chemical industry	9.8	10.4	0.9
Electrotechnology/electronics	13.3	13.1	3.2
Heavy engineering and installation construction	7.7	8.0	2.6
Machine tool and processing machinery building	13.4	13.6	3.1
General engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building	10.5	10.6	2.5
Light industry	6.0	7.2	1.3
Glass and ceramics industry	6.1	6.4	2.1
Bezirk-administered industry and food industry	7.4	7.6	1.6
Geology	11.4	8.6	4.8

In bezirk-administered industry the following growth in net production and production of finished goods for the people for every working day, as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net Production	Finished Products for the People	Reduction in in Prime Costs
	In Percent		
Capital, Berlin	14.2	6.3	2.4
Cottbus	11.0	5.5	1.9
Dresden	10.8	3.9	2.0
Erfurt	13.0	4.5	2.8
Frankfurt	12.9	9.1	3.0
Gera	10.1	2.2	2.4
Halle	10.5	3.6	1.9
Karl-Marx-Stadt	9.6	4.3	2.4
Leipzig	9.0	2.4	2.2
Magdeburg	14.0	1.9	2.7
Neubrandenburg	8.0	3.2	1.3

Potsdam	14.8	2.4	2.4
Rostock	9.5	8.4	1.3
Schwerin	12.8	4.2	2.8
Suhl	11.4	6.5	2.4

RADIO REPORT ON MANAGEMENT OF NEW APARTMENTS

DW141659 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] If construction workers struggle for every additional apartment, it seems to be a natural duty of the working people who take over the new apartments as beneficiaries for the tenants -- the communal housing administration -- to do everything they can to guarantee the immediate takeover of the apartments and hand them over to the new tenants. I am saying that not without reason. There are frequently delays in the takeover of apartments which annoy the construction workers who try to work at maximum speed.

The point is not only the takeover process but also the subsequent management and efficient utilization of apartments. We now have about 7 million apartments. Utilizing that huge people's property in the best possible way and managing it well, is of utmost importance for resolving the housing problem. Is it possible to satisfy the people's housing needs with the existing million of apartments? I think it is. That is the important task of the communal housing administrations which run the apartments. Qualifying those enterprises better for the implementation of their tasks, is a central orientation that we have worked on for many years. The enterprises are undergoing a change from an administration to an efficient people's-owned service enterprise which not only manages but effectively runs and operates apartments. Therefore, they are now called housing management enterprises.

In Berlin a week ago, directors and enterprise trade union leaders of 200 housing management enterprises met to discuss the current urgent grown tasks of housing managememt. The necessary improvements must be made more rapidly, they are dictated by the speed of housing construction workers. That brings us to the question as to whether the present material and staffing conditions of housing management enterprises are sufficient everywhere. When a communal housing administration member in Berlin has to look after an average of 900 apartments, it is hard to imagine that he can do that effectively and satisfactorily.

There are large differences in the performance of housing management enterprises in the individual cities. The effective utilization of our large quantity of apartments is decided by the housing offices. In Berlin we started a year ago to combine housing offices and communal housing administrations -- in other words, housing policy and housing management -- under one roof. That has many advantages, because both fields are interconnected, and it helps citizens save a lot of time. Good construction work and good management belong together.

KADAR, OVARI VISIT SRV EMBASSY ON LE DUAN DEATH

LD141042 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and Mikos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretary of the Central Committee paid a condolence visit Monday to the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Budapest, on the demise of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

LEADERS ATTEND MPR AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD102007 Budapest MTI in English 1825 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- Ambassador Dangasurengin Saldan, held a reception at the embassy Thursday on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Mongolia. Present at the reception were Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, secretary of the Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Geza Kotai, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the HSWP; Laszlo Medve, minister of health; Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food affairs; Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of the Minister of Defence; Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister of culture; and other leading personalities in Hungarian political, economic and cultural life. Present were numerous heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Hungary.

On the occastion of the 65th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution of Mongolia Dangasurengin Saldan laid a wreath at the pedestal to the memorial to Soviet heroes at Budapest's Szabadsag (Liberty) Square Thursday.

GREETING SENT TO MONGOLIA ON 65TH ANNIVERSARY

LD101749 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victory of the People's Revolution of Mongolia, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of greetings to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and to Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

The telegram pointed out that "our people look with respect on the Mongolian people in their achievements to overcome the burdened heritage of the past, and to transform society over the past six and a half decades. We highly value the active foreign policy of the People's Republic of Mongolia aimed at the consolidation of peace and the building of international security.

It is of genuine pleasure to us that the friendship and cooperation of our parties, countries and peoples are developing in a many-sided way in keeping with the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity, and that they are gaining new features and advancing in all walks of life.

On the occasion of the anniversary Istvan Sarlos, speaker of the Hungarian Parliament, sent a telegram of greetings to Bat-Ochirin Altangerel, speaker of the People's Great Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia. Telegrams of greetings to partner organizations in Mongolia were also sent by the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union.

ACZEL VISITS LUXEMBOURG, BELGIUM, HOLDS TALKS

AU091159 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jul 86 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Gyorgy Aczel's Visits to Luxembourg and Belgium"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo, paid a visit to Luxembourg on 1 and 2 July. He held talks with Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, and with other party leaders. He met and held talks with Ben Failyot, chairman of the Socialist Workers Party of Luxembourg; Willy Dondelinger, member of the party's political directorate and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Luxembourg Parliament; and Robert Goebbels, state secretary for foreign affairs. Leon Bolendorff, the Luxembourg Parliament speaker, gave a dinner in honor of Gyorgy Aczel.

At the invitation of the French-and the Flemish-speaking Socialist Parties, Gyorgy Aczel paid a visit to Belgium on 3 and 4 July. He held talks with leaders of the Belgian Communist Party. He met Karel van Miert and Guy Spitaels, chairmen of the Flemish- and the French-speaking Socialist Parties. He visited the Vandervelde Sociology Institute of the Flemish Socialist Party. Gyorgy Aczel met members of the Hungarian-Belgian Friendship Group of the Belgian Parliament and leaders of the parliamentary bloc of the Flemish Socialist Party. Gyorgy Aczel was received by Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of external affairs.

PAL CONCLUDES BERLIN TALKS, RETURNS HOME

LD101802 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, headed a delegation to Berlin from July 8th to 10th on invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

He held talks with Kurt Hager, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the SUPG, secretary of the Central Committee. They gave briefs on achievements in realizing the resolutions of the congresses of their parties, and on topical issues of culture, education and health. They pointed out the importance of the fact that relations between the HSWP and the SUPG and between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic are developing dynamically in all walks of life. They stipulated the further advancement and strengthening of technological scientific land cultural cooperation as important.

The secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP paid a visit to Humboldt University where he became acquainted with the work of the physics and electronics institutes and held talks with heads of the university.

Lenard Pal arrived home from Berlin Thursday.

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES JAN-MAY ECONOMIC INDEX

AU110755 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jul 86 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Economic Index" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] JANUARY-MAY 1986 (DATA AS A PERCENTAGE OF FIGURES FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR)

STATE AND COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES/ (including small companies, small cooperatives)

Volume of gross production value		
Industry total		101.2
Within this:	metallurty	103.6
	engineering industry	105.3
	chemical industry	100.0
	building material industry	103.4
	light industry	99.1
	food industry	99.6
Industry, exluding food industry		101.5
Number of employees		99.4
Gross product per employee		101.9
Average monthly wages per employee		107.7

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR OF BUILDING INDUSTRY (including small companies, small cooperatives)

Production of building industry	106.3
Number of employees	96.4
Average monthly wages per employee	110.0

FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER (at current prices)

Import	114.5
Export	105.6

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER (at current prices) 108.3

Within this:	food, beverages, and tobacco	107.9
	articles of apparel	108.5
	miscellaneous manufactures	109.4

PROCUREMENT

Within this:	plant products	95.2
	live animals	94.7
	animal products	98.9

OUTPUT OF TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES

Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage kilometers)	101.7
Long-distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	99.8

POPULATION'S REVENUE FROM CENTRAL SOURCES 108.6

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX 105.5

Including:	the effect of 1986 price changes	101.7

In the period January-May 1986 production of state and cooperative industrial enterprises exceeded that of last year by 1.2 percent and, if the food industry is excluded, by 1.5 percent. Among the main branches, production in the metallurgy, engineering, and building materials sectors increased, that of the chemical sector stayed at the level of last year, while production of all other sectors dropped somewhat. Domestic sales increased by 0.7 percent and export deliveries increased by 1.4 percent. The amount of goods delivered for the wholesale and retail trades exceeded last year's level by 1.5 percent, while sales for investment purposes increased significantly. Sales for production purposes remained at the same level as last year. Exports of manufactures increased both in ruble and non-ruble trade, while market outlets in non-ruble trade for food worsened considerably. The number of employees in the industrial sector dropped by 0.6 percent as against the first 5 months of last year. Per capita production increased by 1.9 percent and per-hour production increased by 3.5 percent.

In the construction sector of the building industry production exceeded the low level of last year by 6.3 percent, while still being significantly below the level of 2 years ago.

Sales of agricultural products dropped 4.5 percent below the January-May level of last year. Procurement of plant and market-garden produce increased with regard to cereals, industrial crops, potatoes, etc., and that of vegetables, fruit, and wine fell considerably. Compared with last year, almost 10 percent fewer pigs and 3 percent fewer cattle were sold for slaughter. An even greater drop was registered in sales of sheep for slaughter. At the same time, procurement of poultry increased by a significant 11.9 percent.

During the first 5 months retail trade turnover increased by 8.3 percent at current prices, and by 3.6 percent at comparable prices. The increase in turnover was above all characteristic of store sales of foodstuffs and the turnover of miscellaneous manufactures. (This increase reached 5.7 and 4.6 percent respectively at comparable prices.) In May a significant decrease occurred in sales of clothing; the sales volume was 1.2 percent lower than at the same time last year. The turnover volume in the catering sector was approximately the same as in the previous year. The growth rate of retail prices continued to drop.

A total of 48.3 billion forints, 1.2 percent more than a year before, was granted for investments by socialist bodies. The increase was primarily registered in council and especially in enterprise investments, while central investments dropped sharply.

KALB ANSWERS CRITICISM OF U.S. STANCE ON POLAND

LD150154 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Washington, July 14 -- U.S. State Department deputy spokesman Bernard Kalb has indicated the U.S. did not plan to change its policy on Poland, criticized last week by President of the Congress of Polish Americans Alojzy Mazewski. Mazewski had accused the Reagan Administration at a news conference in Washington on July 9 of lacking a clear concept of policy in Poland.

Replying to the charge Kalb reiterated the administration's stand which consists in telling Poland what she should undertake to please the White House. He failed to address the question of the heavy losses which the U.S. restrictions have caused to Poland's economy, and assured that the U.S. was trying to provide direct humanitarian aid to the Polish nation. Referring to a charge that the administration had failed to warn "Solidarity" leaders in 1981 of impending martial law despite having known details of the planned operation from a high-placed military spy in Poland, Kalb merely repeated earlier U.S. claims of having had no definitive word of it.

BARCIKOWSKI PRESENTS AWARD TO SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD080514 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 7 -- Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received in the Belweder Palace today member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union Nicolay Basov. Basov was decorated with the Commandery of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic granted to him by the Council of State in recognition of his contribution to the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

PZPR MESSAGE GREETS 13TH LCY CONGRESS

AU301051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 86 p 7

["Message From the PZPR Central Committee to the 13th LCY Congress," signed "PAP"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee conveys to the delegates at the 13th LCY Congress warm internationalist greetings and wishes for fruitful talks. We wish to convey through you to all the Communists, working people, and peoples of the SFRY sincere greetings from Polish Communists and the Polish people.

The historic achievements in all spheres of socialist construction and the political transformations and revolutionary changes in the lives of the workers class, working people, and people of the SFRY are undeniable proof of socialism's creative possibilities and serve to consolidate the forces of peace and progress in the world.

The traditional relations of friendship between our peoples possess a rich history. They have been strengthened by the history of struggle for national and social liberation, especially the joint struggle against the forces of criminal fascism during World War II. The goal which binds us, in other words, the building of a system of social justice, is a strong basis for mutual respect, understanding, and friendly cooperation.

The close cooperation between our states and peoples is particularly important today, a time when development of the modern world is creating a new challenge and the socialist construction needs in our country demand creative searches for new solutions and greater efforts toward a further expansion of socialism's material base and a positive reply to the material and spiritual needs of the young generations who have been brought up in the new, socialist conditions. We wish to further consolidate our close relations and develop fruitful Polish-Yugoslav cooperation in all spheres.

Just like the LCY, in the international sphere the PZPR is in favor of peaceful coexistence between all peoples and states and the elimination of all the dangers to our peoples that stem from the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism.

Goodwill between all states and joint activity by all the world's forces of peace and progress is essential in order to eliminate nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons and create an effective system of international security.

We for our part are doing and will do everything to influence, together with our allies the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the development of the international situation toward a consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

Poland appreciates the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, in which Yugoslavia plays such an energetic and important role. We praise this movement's efforts in strengthening peace in the world and solving current problems.

At the 10th PZPR Congress, which is starting the day after the end of your congress, we will adopt a party program and lay down the paths for Poland's socioeconomic development until the beginning of the 21st century. We are convinced that the decisions of the 10th Congress will encounter active support from our entire party, workers class, and Polish society.

We wish you, dear comrades, great success in implementing the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress, and we are convinced that the friendship and cooperation that joins our parties and states will continue to develop for the benefit of our peoples, peace, and socialism.

COUNCIL OF STATE SENDS AMNESTY LAW TO SEJM

LD141114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Tasks resulting from documents adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress are the subject of discussions among members of the Council of State and chairmen of voivodship people's councils. Commencing the discussion, Kazimierz Barcikowski emphasized that the Council of State regarded the strengthening of people's councils and the entire territorial self-management as a particularly important task. The 10th Congress acknowledged as its main aim the decided increase in the efficiency of the functioning of people's councils in all spheres of activity. In conclusion, Kazimierz Barcikowski noted that work on the Amnesty Law was completed in the Council of State. The Sejm will take this matter up very soon. It is important that the law be passed before 22 July this year. The speaker indicated that the law is far-reaching and enables many people to return to normal life. Whether or not these people take advantage of this depends on them. Then, a discussion commenced.

A joint meeting of members of the Council of State, Chairman of the Council Wojciech Jaruzelski, and chairmen of the voivodship people's councils will take place today in the Sejm building.

COMMENTARY ADDRESSES EMPLOYMENT ISSUES

AU140757 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Poland 22 Jun 86 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "The Economic Reform and Employment"]

[Text] One principle of the economic reform was to employ measures that would help increase productivity and achieve better production results with reduced employment, all the more so since the national economy's manpower dropped from 12 million in 1981 to 11.6 million in 1985, that is by 400,000. Let us add that manpower in nonproduction sectors such as education and health services continued to increase for social reasons and that this increase amounted to over 13 percent, while the decrease in material production amounted to 6.4 percent. For example, employment in education and upbringing increased 21 percent without meeting all the needs, and employment in health services and social welfare increased by 19 percent. These increases give no cause for concern because it is natural that increases in the postproduction and preproduction population must go hand in hand with increases in the number of those who care for it. It is another thing whether the population is aware of improvements in this care.

But what gives rise to concern is the fact that the number of workers decreased by 443,000 in 1980-84, while the number of nonproduction workers decreased by only 61,000. This means that the radio of production workers went down from 75.1 to 74.3 percent. Another cause for concern is the continuous increase in the number of administrative and office workers. In industry alone this increase amounted to about 9,000 workers -- from 5.8 to 6.4 percent. The analyses of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department show that the excuse that this increase is a result of the growing tasks of office work (could this be another bout of paperwork?) does not stand up, because the ratio of such workers in enterprises that have identical production tasks differs from enterprise to enterprise. For example, in the Konin construction combine, which employs 1,600 workers, this ratio amounts to 4.7 percent, in the Szczecin construction combine to 8.1 percent, in the Krakow meat plant (1,400 workers) to 10.7 percent, and in the Ostroleka meat plant (1,500 workers) to as much as 17 percent.

It can therefore be asserted that the new institutional solutions, including the State Fund for Industrial Activization, have not produced the hoped for results. It is probable that the economic pressure exerted on enterprises was too feeble, that the scope of various concessions was too extensive, and that it was easy to sidestep the regulations. it is unfortunate that the law on the principle of wage systems in enterprises, which was passed in January 1984, did not improve the situation.

New institutional solutions have been introduced this year, including tax on wages in excess of norms, the verification of jobs, and so on, but the results of the first months of this year continue to greatly weaken one's optimism. This is because wages, or rather the rate of wage increases, continue to outstrip the rate of productivity increases. Enterprises continue to search for opportunities to increase production through increased manpower and not through improving work organization and productivity. It is true that enterprises perform under extremely difficult conditions because halted investments and import difficulties make it impossible to improve production technology and to introduce automation and robotization.

I do not think that we have already exhausted all the simple reserves of production, and even outside observers of enterprise performance can reach this conclusion. Absenteeism through illness is still high and it is common knowledge that certain physicians receive agreed remuneration for certificates authorizing one day's absence from work. [paragraph cotinues]

Only 70 percent of the working time is being worked, and bureaucratic arrangements are responsible for the fact that some workers are overworked, while some do nothing at all and read their dailies. For example, in the Pewex shop at Tawki Street people wait in long lines at the counter for tobacco goods, but other counters have no customers. Since the ladies at the other counters cannot leave them by regulation, they do nothing to help the busy ladies who serve masses of customers. We still have not been able to do away with this feudal system of separate "realms."

OPALKO COMMENTS ON WORK ETHICS, PARTY IDENTITY

AU140811 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 18 Jun 86 pp 5,7

[Interview with PZPR Politburo Member Stanislaw Opalko by Andrzej Wisniewski: "The Problem of Identity" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Wisniewski] Much was said about the work ethic during the precongress discussion. What is the view of the work ethic of one who has spent most of his time in industrial work and among workers?

[Opalko] I think we should stress that the work ethic is a problem for all of us, not just workers and engineers. It is a fact that as a society we are without a work ethic. It is true that most of our people work hard and want to work effectively, but it is also true that each day over 1 million people absent themselves from work and every year some 2 million people change their jobs. What kind of work ethic is this?

[Wisniewski] Could it be that people simply look for better wages? Is this in conflict with the work ethic?

[Opalko] It is not, if one does not look for better wages at any price and if elementary discipline does not break down. However, let us look at the crux of the matter. There is little differentiation in our wages. The leveling down of wages in times of crisis is justified in order to protect those who earn the smallest wages, but it is a misfortune to persist in such a leveling down and to equate it with social justice. Keeping wages at about the same level is an anti-motivational measure and the main barrier to paying what people deserve to be paid for their abilities and effective performance. Equal wages discourage good workers. [passage omitted] The work ethic is no abstraction. It is an issue that depends in many way on various factors, among which economic factors are not the most important, albeit very important. You said that at precongress meetings people spoke a great deal about shortcomings in economic supplies. I will add that the main tenor of these meetings was: "We want to produce more goods, but we have no raw materials." This tenor shows that our people are aware of difficulties, but still succumb to the thinking that these difficulties should be overcome by the party and government leadership. This is a simplified mode of thinking. It is not only the "top" that is responsible for conditions. We are all responsible. As a society we have the problem of barriers in our own consciousness.

[Wisniewski] What is the crux of this problem?

[Opalka] In this connection I would mention primarily identity. In the party we often talk about identity, but no doubt we should do so even more often and more profoundly, especially following the experience of 1980 and after. At that time I found it difficult to get used to such violent aggression against and total condemnation of all of us, beginnig with the party leadership through to the secretaries of plant committees. [paragraph continues]

But what frightened me even more was that we in the party were and are not ready to defend out own ideals and principles. [passage omitted] It is possible to influence people with our arguments even in periods of great storms, but at that time even some party members succumbed to the persuasiveness of our political adversaries. Accusations were leveled against many innocent people, giving them almost no chance to defend themselves. We in the party did not know how to defend them. In the course of several months I did not encounter a single case in which the party opposed groundless accusations, although only very few people were really guilty. A tremendous majority of party members were being attacked only to compromise the party. This was actually an attack against socialism. Even those who regretted that the party was being attacked did not defend it. I do not say this of all of us, but the fact is that this applies to many of us. We had some 3 million members and yet we lacked the people who knew how to defend the party against some noisemakers, very few on occasions. The mood of the party began to change after the Ninth Congress, and martial law produced a more general consolidation of awareness. Today the atmosphere in the party is quite different, but we should not forget our experience of those days. We must be better prepared to defend our own identity and to be active not only in combating bad things, but also in defending the values of our system. [passage omitted]

PORT OFFICIAL VIEWS SITUATION IN COAL SHIPPING

LD141720 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1515 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Interview with Bogdan Walczak, official from the department of the main dispatcher at the Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] During the first 6 months of this year, the port workers of Szczecin and Swinoujscie transshipped over 9 million metric tons of goods. This was a very good result. It bears witness to the fact that transshipments in the port are going at a good pace. Unfortunately, the first days of July and so of the second half-year, have shown that matters are ever more difficult in the port.

[Walczak] The second half-year did not begin very well for us. Above all, badly in the coal freight category. Until now, the export of coal was a firm fixture and an important one. In July, over 14 days we transshipped less coal for export than ore for import. This rarely happens in the port; I do not remember such a situation.

[Reporter] After these 2 weeks, you are 120,000 metric tons behind plan. That is a lot.

[Walczak] In fact, not recoverable. With such a volume of output, that is not recoverable this month. All the more, as we know very well that, for instance, this entire week will be very bad.

[Reporter] Apparently, the situation with small loads is bad.

[Walczak] A whole series of things have failed us. Among other things, we expected a considerable arrival of goods in transit [from the] GDR. Up to now, they have not been coming.

[Reporter] So, how should one look at the fulfillment of this month? Two weeks have passed. Will the July plan be fulfilled?

[Walczak] I doubt it. Two weeks are left. For this week, we know everything, what volume will come to the port, so it is not possible that we will fulfill the plan, a plan which, despite everything, was not so high -- barely 500,000 metric tons.

COMPARISON OF CLOSING PRESS CONFERENCE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 7 July on pages 3, 4, and 5 carries a 12,000-word PAP version on W. Jaruzelski's 4 July Warsaw press conference for foreign and domestic journalists. The TRYBUNA LUDU report has been compared with the Warsaw Television Service Polish versions subheaded "Leaders Answer Questions" published in the 7 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages G23 and G28, revealing the following varations:

Page 25, paragraph one, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: Please present your questions.

Pavel Kopecky, CSSR radio: Several foreign delegations attended the 10th Congress. What is your appraisal of their contributions to the congress? How does the party view the high evaluation by M. Gorbachev of its activities between the congresses?

Jaruzelski: I have partially answered this question in my introduction, but I would like to further stress that we regard the foreign delegations' contributions to our congress as very important. The very presence of so many representatives from other parties was very important. These contributions were of great substance. M. Gorbachev's speeches at the congress and on other occasions were especially valuable. It is a fact that important statements were made and some of them were quite new. This helped to greatly enrich the congress. Other delegates also made their speeches to the congress. All delegates met with workers in plants and institutions in an atmosphere of friendship and internationalism. I view this as a particularly valuable contribution toward mutual understanding and as support for the correctness of our common road.

I would like to thank once again the foreign delegations for their active and creative participation in our congress.

Rolf Sedenberg, Swedish Television: Are you pleased with what you have achieved so far?

Jaruzelski: Your question is rather puzzling and mysterious. After all, human beings do score various achievements. I think you want to know whether I regard the 10th Congress as successful and as up to the expectations of my comrades and myself. My answer is definitely yes. In a way, our expectations have been more than fulfilled in other ways than just the formal course of the congress. What I like most is the people's response to it. This is a result that has outstripped our hopes both in regard to the extent of our people's interest in the congress and their support for us. I am greatly pleased with this. I say this realizing the enormous political and moral obligations that this support imposes on us. We must honor these obligations to positively satisfy all those who trust us. I tried to express this idea in my concluding congress speech.

Alma Kadragic, ABC News-TV: People coming to Poland from abroad are immediately aware of many uniformed figures around them. Certain uniformed officials treat foreigners as virtual criminals who try to smuggle something into Poland. Is it really necessary to treat foreigners with such suspicion?

Jaruzelski: I find it difficult to answer this question because I know of no specific examples of such treatment. People wear various uniforms in Poland. In Western countries I encountered many figures in uniforms and in civilian clothes doing the same jobs as our officials. We know they are not always paragons of politeness.

One should realize the burden of responsibilities the state services had to bear to ensure that the important congress days were not disturbed. We have reason to assume that certain forces want this congress to fail or to be disturbed one way or another. [paragraph continues]

Unfortunately, some Western publications had this in mind. They presented a false image of our life and of congress affairs. However, if you have been slighted or annoyed in any way I apologize to you and ask you to give me detailed information. We will take the necessary action.

[Kevin Ruane, BBC... (adding passage)

Page G26, paragraph five, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... of socioeconomic development? What will be the meaning of the proposal that communist and workers parties should soon meet?

[Jaruzelski] Perhaps in... (adding question)

Page G26, paragraph six, last line read in TRUBUNA LUDU:... of socialist Poland.

As for a meeting of the communist parties, the proposal in question was not a definite proposal. It amounted to a conclusion that such a meeting is necessary to discuss the defense and consolidation of peace, which is a cause dear to all of us. We think that communists should display special initiative in this connection and that is why we put forward this idea. During the congress and at meetings with foreign delegations many of our guests stressed the desirability of such a meeting. We will be able to say more about it when definite plans are available.

Renate Marsch-Potocka, DPA: In your congress report you spoke of amnesty for some noncriminal offenses. What kind of offenses? Which noncriminal offenses do you think should not be amnestied? Will this amnesty be announced on 22 July?

Jaruzelski: Such decisions are usually made by the supreme legislative body -- the Sejm. I have put forward a certain idea, which has to be further analyzed. The Sejm may give it the final shape. Our intention is to create a new opportunity for all those who want to take it loyally.

I repeat once again: Only those who want to be our enemies are our enemies. We want to create the opportunity in question, but we will not deprive socialist Poland of the guarantee of work in peace. Our work needs peace; that is why nothing will be amnestied that would undermine this peace and play a destructive role.

Kay Withers, THE BALTIMORE SUN: In connection with M. Gorbachev's congress speech and its passage on some kind of mistrust between the Polish and Russian peoples before the revolution I would like to know whether this reference means that a new era of approach toward Polish-Soviet problems has begun -- than an open approach to the issues of contemporary history is in the making.

Jaruzelski: This is a question of interpreting the extremely important historical process of our people's mutual relations. After all, this very complicated process developed over centuries. I will not expatiate on it because it is common knowledge.

The second stage of these relations was initiated by the 40 years of our socialist period, which is rooted in the fine feats of the common struggle of Polish and Russian revolutionaries and our common battles against the Hitlerite aggressor. Poland's liberation by the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Armed Forces represents an alliance of imperishable value. [paragraph continues]

All this and the extremely important present Polish-Soviet alliance, which is of great value for the interests of our state and people, for the permanence of our borders, and for our economic cooperation, gives a different meaning to our historical problems. What counts and what is most important is what is victorious.

From this viewpoint we are pleased with the determining factors of the mutual relations between our two peoples. After all, we continue and will continue to speak on an ever increasing scale about all the issues that pose questions and doubts for some sections of the public. Let me add that these doubts are shared primarily by those who want to share them at any price.

I think that Polish-Soviet relations have already reached a very high stage of development, and we are sincerely pleased with it.

[Andrzej Siezieniewski, Polish... (adding passage)

Page G27, paragraph three, first line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... superimposed Polish translation] I would like to go back to the issue of prisoners. Everyone knows that your voice counts. Will the projected amnesty apply to Michnik and Bujak? The other issue I am interested in is Polish-American relations. In the preelection... (adding passage)

Page G27, paragraph three, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... these mutual relations?

[Jaruzelski] I repeat once again that I would not like to discuss such details of amnesty as you suggest. These are individual matters, which are often very complicated and which must ripen in the course of analyses made by the appropriate bodies that will evaluate every specific case. This will certainly be reflected in Sejm decisions. The supreme intention of such decisions is to create a humanitarian opportunity for the people who went through various events and situations. We must guarantee the interests and peace and constructive development of our socialist state. It would be illogical to take harmful measures when beginning a new stage in socialist construction and its intensification announced at the 10th Congress. Let me add that we are for expanding the platform of agreement as I clearly stressed in my report. We will search for various ways to achieve this. At the same time, we must guarantee state security because this is the basis and guarantee of all development.

As for Polish-American relations, it is perhaps... (adding passage)

In the item subheaded "Part 2 of Conference" on page G28, first paragraph, first line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: [Text] [Margueritte, LE FIGARO: (deleting "[words indistinct]")

Page G28, paragraph two, line nine reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... those who gave destructive, concrete examples in... (changing "practical" to "destructive")

Page G28, paragraph three, line twelve reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... very firmly told me what to do, cautioned me, and asked me to do various things, and that apparently all this had an effect.

I would like... (rephrasing and changing paragraphing)

Page G29, paragraph four, line one reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:

[Stanislaw Glabinski, INTERPRESS] The congress documents, discussions, and press conference by Minister Marian Orzechowski are a forecast of considerably broader and more energetic activity by Poland in the foreign policy sphere. [paragraph continues]

Apart from personal matters, which are not worth asking about because they are already well known, a great deal was remarked at journalists meetings and in the corridors of meeting places about whether Poland intends to present a new peace initiative and a new proposal on healing the international order in the near future. And, another question: Is the new party leadership aware of the deep state of disintegration in which book publishing, such an important sphere of cultural life, has found itself? Is there some program for radical changes in this sphere?

Jaruzelski: People's Poland has always been energetic in foreign policy. We have presented many initiatives that are still highly regarded in the world today. They are generally known, so I will not discuss them further. We also have a share in the many peaceful proposals worked out jointly by the countries of the Warsaw Pact. I will mention at least the latest Budapest initiatives, which include the exceptionally important proposal of reducing conventional weapons in Europe. Poland possesses a strong conventional army and I have no doubt that our energetic and constructive approach toward this issue will be a significant factor during negotiations. In addition, we have put forth many initiatives during UN meetings. These initiatives are constantly valid, and some of them are assuming increasing importance. Poland wishes to continue this traditionally energetic role in international politics, for which the prerequisites are increasing. This is understandable because the stronger we are internally, the more audible and credible our voice will be. The increasingly better relations with the socialist community and the Soviet Union strengthen our own possibilities, as it were. We are becoming a stronger partner, and thus we have a greater possibility of exerting broader influence on international affairs.

Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski will answer the second question. I only wish to stress that the report delivered on the first day of the congress says that a rise in national income and an improvement in management efficiency will determine the development rate for all spheres of social life in Poland. Thus, that fragment of the national income due to be allocated to national culture also depends on the total size of this income. Outlay on culture will therefore be increased, though for obvious reasons this cannot take place at the cost of other vitally important spheres of social life that also require greater spending. A successful development of our economy will therefore serve our culture, including books.

Andrzej Wasilewski, Central Committee secretary: Having fulfilled the duties of a publisher for many years, I can confirm the criticism concerning Polish books. These are matters that are very close to me, and therefore I speak about them with a feeling of personal involvement. Thanks to the National Culture Council's report on the state of culture which presents the situation in culture in a critical tone and unconventional way, we fully realize what has to be done in general, including in order to improve the book situation. Enhanced studies and analyses of the existing state of affairs have also been done. We have worked out a program concerning the development of the material base governing book production. The first investments in this sphere will commence this year.

It is envisaged, and the 10th Congress confirms this, that by 1990 there will be an output of eight books for every Pole, which meets the production figures in the most developed countries of the West. We realize that quantities alone will not suffice in order to achieve a tangible improvement in bookshops. The work of publishing houses themselves should also improve in such a way that the production of just any books should cease to be profitable and that those publishers that have not spared paper up to now and produced books that went largely unsold should be deprived of further chances for development by means of suitable economic mechanisms. However, those publishers who produce books that are necessary, valuable, in demand by readers, and compatible with society's cultural education needs should receive such development chances. It semes that mechanisms like this are completely possible to set in motion. [paragraph continues]

The program foresees them, and their introduction depends on an energy of implementation, in other words the slogan which the 10th Congress employed. Funds for culture must therefore be increased, but at the same time they must be used better, more efficiently, and more intelligently. I myself am convinced that this abnormal situation will disappear in a few years' time.

Leszek Pawlowicz, CBS... (rephrasing question and Jaruzelski remarks; adding Wasilewski passage)

Page G30, last paragraph, line six reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: This lies in our interest. (rephrasing)

Page G31, first paragraph, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: That is all a general can say about it.

Guilo Gelibter, ANSA: Almost all the workers elected to the Politburo at the Ninth Congress have now been replaced by generals who helped implement martial law in Poland. Is this a way of improving democracy in the party?

Jaruzelski: I would like to ask whether the person asking the question was present when I replied to the previous question. Perhaps he was present physically but not mentally for various reasons. I do not want to repeat myself in order not to try the patience of all the ladies and gentlemen here, whose time I respect very much.

This question contains a deep misunderstanding. Generals have not replaced workers in the Politburo. It is the workers who have replaced workers. Four workers have left the party leadership and four workers have joined it. The generals who were in the party leadership remain in it. Nothing qualitatively new has happened. The only qualitative change is that before there was only one woman in the party leadership; now there are two. I think the beautiful ladies present here are pleased with this.

Adam Bronikowski, television news: I have two questions for the premier. The first concerns the verification of jobs, a matter which was given a great deal of attention by the congress reports and discussion. This is not our first time to try to rationalize employment, and I must say in general we never managed it. Perhaps this resulted from certain principles of our system. What are the chances that this rationalization of employment, this elimination of an apparent shortage of labor can finally be solved. Another issue is housing construction. It was said at the congress that the present methods will not change the present housing situation. What does the government intend to do to improve this situation?

[Messner] You have... (adding passage)

Page G32, paragraph one, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... convinced of this.

As far as housing construction is concerned, this is a difficult problem under our economic conditions. We are not hiding the fact that we view housing construction with concern from the point of view of society's expectations and needs. I spoke about this in my report, revealing the size of the waiting list for cooperative apartments. Here it is worth stressing that those on the list are people of various kinds -- those whose needs are indeed immediate because they live in the most difficult conditions, and those who want an apartment for their children. We do not see anything wrong with this. The housing problem must be solved primarily by removing its causes. What are the chief obstacles to the development of housing construction? They can be divided into subjective and objective ones. The subjective ones involve work organization, austerity, and waste.

The size of needs, punctuality of investments, extent of expectations -- all this causes the housing market to be dominated by contractors and not investors. This means that it is the contractors who dictate terms. This is because of the economic unbalance of which we have spoken on more than one occasion.

We wish to remove the objective reasons in the following way. First, we have begun an effort to eliminate bottlenecks, one of which applies to the shortage of general materials, in other words not only bricks and cement, but also materials necessary to finish apartments and provide central heating for one of the obstacles is a limited opportunity for introducing heating to new apartments. The second bottleneck involves greater building output. It so happens that general construction teams -- in other words, those employed in building apartments -- are employed on a seasonal basis. In summer, the best season, some of these transfer to their second employment -- agriculture. Therefore, the problem is the stability of work forces. I would like to point out as far as the cadres of enterprises involved in industrial construction are concerned, these are very stable and disciplined. Their work quality and performance are also better.

There is still a third problem that we are dealing with intensively. I have in mind the liberation of reserves inherent in existing housing, in other words repairs, conservation, modernization, and alterations. This issue will be the subject of government decisions in September. There are many other matters connected with financing housing construction, credits, and society's greater participation in housing development.

[Jan Krauze, LE... (adding passage)

Page G32, paragraph two, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... in them?

[Jaruzelski] I see we have to play at math. Perhaps your time was too scant to accurately study the personal data of the officials in question in the press.

Quite rightly, in... (adding passage)

Page G32, paragraph three, antepenultimate line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: This makes credible the line of our workers party, a party of working people. (rephrasing)

Page G33, paragraph four, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... struggle for

Jackson Diehl: THE WASHINGTON POST: I would like to ask several questions concerning relations between the state and the church. What is the position of the authorities on the proposal made by the church authorities that political prisoner status be introduced? And what is the authorities' position on the Church Agricultural Foundation? Will it be recognized, and what are its prospects? Does the general intend to visit the pope at the Vatican or will the pope visit the general in Poland?

Jaruzelski: I have not had time to familiarize myself more closely with what you have called the church proposals. I believe your question concerns the most recent communique released by the episcopate. We normally familiarize ourselves closely with all the more important statements made by the church so that relations between the church and the state can develop constructively. The supreme interests of the nation and the state require this. I will not describe these relations. I had yet another opportunity do so in the Central Committee report. The commentary contained in the report is official, operative, and lasting.

As for noncriminal offenders, we have also had an opportunity to express our position on this subject on more than one occasion. They are people who have been sentenced for breaking the law. Such punishments are applied in all civilized countries against people who do not observe the law, including the country that you represent. The difference is that there a great deal of hypocrisy surrounds these matters. For example, we know very well that even priests are arrested and tried in the United States. I can provide similar examples for other Western countries. As a rule, such actions are related to political activities that violate the law in a given country. Those are the categories in which we ought to discuss the subject and not in terms that artificially raise the subject to a status that it does not deserve.

We do not want to have noncriminal prisoners. It is not something that we need. What is more, having such prisoners is a burden for us. However, if we have such prisoners than it is because they themselves have wished it by their actions that run counter to the law. In Poland there is broad scope for active and varied activity in which one can satisfy one's civic and patriotic aspirations, but this activity is based on the law and the Constitution.

Our position on the Agricultural Foundation -- this is a lengthy subject because it has had a lengthy history. The question remains open, it is being discussed. There are certain contentious points but they do not concern the idea itself, the principle behind the foundation.

We have approved of it by adopting the law on foundations, by undertaking talks and drawing up a draft statute for the foundation. The discussion that is taking place concerns certain elements of this statute. Were it not for certain differences of opinion, one could safely talk about establishing the foundation.

One of the controversial points stems from the authorities' belief that it is necessary for matters concerning what resources are distributed, where resources are distributed, and in what order they are distributed to be set out and decided in conjunction with the government, with the Ministry of Agriculture to be more precise. After all, we do not have a broad, long-term plan for investment in agriculture, a program for its development. One cannot, therefore, treat the resources of the church's agricultural foundation as existing in isolation, as not coming under overall strictures. These matters must be coordinated in a logical and organic manner, thus requiring the approval of the relevant state authorities. This is one of the points on which there is disagreement. Let us hope that it is overcome as quickly as possible.

Do I intend to visit the Vatican? In order to visit the Vatican one has to be in Rome, in Italy, first of all. So far, nothing concrete has been agreed about my visit to beautiful Italy. It is an open question. As far as a visit to Poland by John Paul II is concerned, this too remains an open question, no official discussions have been made so far. There have already been two papal visits to Poland, and there will undoubtedly be a third. Let us state what is an agreed conclusion, that a possible visit by the pope should serve our nation, state, and peace in the best possible way. I think that this is the pope's intention, just as it is ours.

Jirzi Ottava, CSSR TV: The voice of peace sounded from the podium of the 10th PZPR Congress yesterday; it was addressed to the nations of Europe and to the entire world. What concrete steps would have to be taken for the introduction of a comprehensive international security system to commence?

Jaruzelski: This is a question of a very fundamental kind. I do not think I am fully able to answer this question in a way that would have more universal significance. This is a problem that concerns all states -- the great powers, first and foremost, and the entire world.

I believe that the recent proposals made by the Soviet Union and the socialist states provide a path and offer of this kind. The proposals envisage the elimination of the most dangerous elements in the current situation. This concerns, above all, the limiting and reduction of nuclear weapons, an end to nuclear weapons, testing, as a long-term task, and the general gradual attainment of the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons. This matter also concerns something that we consider particularly important for Poland and Europe -- the proposal on achieving a substantial reduction in conventinal weapons. Each of these moves, regardless of its military and material significance, would be of great psychological, political, and moral significance. It is a question of taking a first step.

I understand the question in the following way: something must begin to happen, one has to begin somewhere. Unfortunately, at the present time nothing concrete is taking place. These propopsals are, unfortunately, suspended in a vacuum for the present time. Neither are the negotiations taking place at various forums -- Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm -- moving matters forward. We are very interested in the Stockholm talks, inter alia. These talks were to produce the basic seeds from which confidence would grow. The readiness of our side to submit to arms control and disarmament is in this sense a very important step forward.

It is a question of world opinion -- and the present company does in an important sense represent world opinion -- of approaching these proposals with greater understanding. The proposals arise from the deepest conviction that they will be of benefit to Europe and the world, and they are -- I have stressed this on more than one occasion -- both bold and honest. I have noticed that in this context my military rank -- this has been voiced -- seems to rather shock people, but I also express these views as a general. By their honesty, by creating equal opportunities for all, by ensuring equal security, the purity and authenticity of the intentions that have motiviated these proposals is evident.

Marek Hauszyld; EXPRESS WIECZORNY: During the precongress discussion and at the congress itself there was frequent mention of continuing the line adopted at the Ninth Congress. What form should its continuation take and what will be its distinctive features? With reference to the statement made by Mikhail gorbachev during his meeting with the work force of "Swierczewski" plant in Warsaw, I would also like to ask when the first secretary intends to visit the Soviet Union?

Jaruzelski: The entire 10th Congress was imbued with the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the Ninth Congress. All those aspects of the congress that dealt with socialist renewal had their origin in the Ninth Extraodinary Congress after all. These resolutions will continue to be implemented under new conditions and in accordance with new needs. We are and will be faithful to this line.

As for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union, I accepted it with great pleasure. The date will be established later. Right now, I cannot say when it will take place.

Sab' al-Dayr, AL-BA'TH, Syria: I would like...adding passage.

Page G35, last paragraph first line read in TRYBUNA LUDU: [Jaruzelski] As I have said I have had no opportunity to thoroughly study this communique. That is why I find ite difficult to assess how far the views expressed in it differ from the view aired at the congress.

I will admit would have been...(adding passage).

Page G36, last paragrah, first line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: [Waldemar Rudnik, polish Television, in Polish] Please define the barriers that the Polish people found more difficult to overcome in their efforts to achieve national agreement than seemed possible 4 years ago. My second question is as follows. Several times, as...(adding passage)

Page G37, paragraph two, line one reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:

Jaruzelski: The most complicated barrier, and the one that has an objective effect, is that which stems from the difficult living conditions that continue to persist, from all kinds of difficulties, such as thoses encountered in the market, in the services sphere, and in relations between people. This undoubtedly makes it hard for people to voice approval of the actions that we have undertaken, actions whose effectiveness is insufficiently tangible for it to be possible to fully judge our goodwill and to accept our agruments. That is why we dealt with these matters in a very fundamental way at the 10th Congress. Charges in the system of management, greater efficiency, and their effects on the market and on other areas of public life are a basic factor. This factor should contribute to an improvement in the situation, to understanding our policies and thus, to enlarging the sphere of understanding for all communities and social groups.

The poor functioning of certain organs of government, party echelons, or the state and administrative authorities constitutes one such barrier. Every such negative fact has numerous reverberations. People do not judge the authorities on the basis of the best and most just programs but on the basis of what they encounter in their immediate environment, of what affects their lives.

There is a certain...(rephrasing and adding passage)

COMPARISON OF MESSNER SPEECH AT PZPR CONGRESS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 1 July on pages 4 to 6 carries the 18,000-word PPR Council of Ministers report to the 10th PZPR congress read by Premier Zbigniew Messner in Warsaw on 30 june. The TRYBUNA LUDU report has been compared with the referent item with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish version published in the 2 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G16, revealing the following variations:

Page G25, paragraph six, line three reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: More than 54 percent do so now. (confirming number)

Pasge G26, paragraph three, line ten reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:...especially those whose credit capacity is threatened -- (rephrasing)

Page G35, last paragraph, line one reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: Of 3.6 million such people (confirming number)

Page G36, paragraph five, line two reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:...of computer studies, the introduction of technological education, the introduction of (supplying indistinct words)

SCINTEIA ON DEVELOPMENT OF PRC COOPERATION

AU141024 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Al Campeanu article "An Important Event in the Development of Romanian-Chinese Cooperation"]

[Text] The official friendly visit paid to our country by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and premier of the PRC State Council, at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, went down, through the talks conducted and understandings concluded, as a new and important moment in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The talks conducted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Zhao Ziyang vigorously stressed the continuity and, at the same time, the particular importance of the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue which is playing a decisive role in ensuring the upward evolution of bilateral relations, in developing friendly cooperation in the process of building the new socialist system in the two countries, and in the struggle for peace, progress, and understanding in the world.

This joint concern was stressed by the warm exchange of messages that took place during te visit between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the CPC, and Li Xiannian, PRC president.

Held in a warm atmosphere of friendship, understanding, and mutual esteem, the talks were an opportunity to examine the development of bilateral relations, particuarly the way in which the summit decisions and understandings of October last year in Beijing are being implemented; the talks also stressed the particular satisfaction of both countries with the fact that traditional relations of close friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and CPC, between Romania and the PRC, and between the peoples of the two countries are developing successfully.

Summarizing the development of mutual relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "I would like to express our party's and people's satisfaction with the positive relations between the RCP and the CPC and between Romania and China. We assess your visit, together with the other Chinese friends, as proof of these positive relations and also as an expression of our common desire to lend them new scope in all areas."

In the same spirit, referring to the talks conducted, Comrade Zhao Ziyang stated: "I believe that these talks are of great value and thus I place even greater confidence in the further, many-sided, constant, and stable development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples."

Both sides are convinced that the upward evolution of Romanian-Chinese cooperation constitutes a great achievement of both peoples and of their communist parties and is an important contribution to the implementations of their programs aimed at the many-sided progress of their countries and peoples on the road to socialism. As was stressed during the current talks, too, our mutual relations are lastingly based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely assistance, as sure guarantee for the present and future development of fruitful friendly cooperation.

Proceeding from such favorable preconditions, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's talks with Comrade Zhao Ziyang stressed the conviction that all necessary conditions exist so that, through joint and firm action by both sides, Romanian-Chinese relations will be further expanded and diversified at a political, economic, scientific-technical and technological potential of the two countries, thus creating real possibilities for expanding these relations. And precisely in the spirit of this requirement, the talks held between the prime minister of the Romanian Government and the premier of PRC State Council stressed the need to identify new ways and means to ensure the implementation to the letter of long-term accords between our countries by more rapidly increasing the exchanges of material goods and by more vigorously expanding production sharing and specialization, including the construction of economic projects, with a view to fulfilling the cooperation tasks envisaged for the current 5-year plan.

An important place within the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the premier of the PRC State Council was held by the exchange of views on the development of the international situation,the two sides stressing their identical or very close positions on major problems confronting mankind. Proceeding from the serious and complex situation, the two sides stressed the need to take very firm action to halt the dangerous trend of events toward confrontation and war and to promote a policy of detente, understanding, and cooperation among nations. The dialogue stressed the fact of particular importance that both Romania and the PRC pay priority attention to achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensuring peace -- a basic problem of our time. Within this framework, the sides reasserted Romania's and China's conviction that, despite the current serious situation, the peoples and progressive forces everywhere are able -- through joint action -- to bar the road to war and to guarantee the triumph of reason in international relations.

In the same constructive spirit, the talks stressed the need to intensify efforts to halt the policy of violating peoples' independence and sovereignty, to ensure the peaceful solution, through negotiations, of differences between states, and to eliminate sources of tension in all areas in the world. On this occasion,the sides also stressed the importance of the participation by small and medium-sized countries and the nonaligned and developing countries in resolving the serious problems of the world in the interest of all peoples. More than ever before, it is necessary -- as was stressed during the talks -- to seek a global solution to the economic problems confronting the developing countries in order to eliminate underdevelopment, achieve a new world economic order, and to ensure progress for the whole of mankind.

Through its fruitful results, through the talks conducted, and through the common major conclusions that were reached, the official friendly visit paid by the premier of the PRC State Council goes down as an important political event in the upward evolution of relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between Romania and China, public opinion in our country being fully convinced that these relations will continue to develop vigorously in our mutual interest and to the benefit of the general cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU071426 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 86 p 5

[Untitled SCINTEIA editoral article marking U.S. Independence Day]

[Text] Throughout the United States the 4th of July is being celebrated through numerous official and folk events. It is an opportunity to recall the events which took place 210 years ago and which have gone down in history as an expression of peoples' right to self-determination and to a free and independent life.

The signing in Philadelphia on 4 July 1776 of the Declaration of Independence sanctioned the breakout from ties of submission by the 13 English colonies on the western shore of the Atlantic toward the mother country, thus opening the road to the assertion of the American people as free and independent nation and to the formation and development of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence, as well as the war waged by the pioneers of the American Revolution, found response in the Romanian principalities as well where our people were also struggling against foreign domination. Later, a short time after the establishment of the modern Romanian state, consular relations were set up between our country and the United States and after Romania's state independence was won, diplomatic relations were also established. These relations with longstanding traditions are favorably developing today, particularly in economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and in other areas. Once again this demonstrates that it is possible for countries with different social systems and of different sizes to cooperate fruitfully when their relations are based on strict respect for the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

A decisive role in developing Romanian-American relations has been played by summit contacts and meetings in Bucharest and Washington, and by understandings concluded and documents signed on those occasions, including the "Joint Declaration of the Presidents of Romania and the United States" and the "Joint Declaration on Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation" which outlines the political and legal framework for a favorable development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

As the recent meeting of the Romanian-American Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, which took place in spirit of summit understandings and on the basis of accords concluded between the two countries, emphasized, possibilities exists to further develop trade and economic cooperation between Romanian enterprises and U.S. companies. A particular contribution to rapidly expanding economic exchanges between the two countries could be made by the conclusion of long-term agreements, by expanding cooperation forms, and by creating new joint production companies with a broader activity. The norms of truly free international trade in both directions require the renunciation of any kind of restrictions, conditions, and obstacles.

In the current serious conditions of the international situation, socialist Romania believes that it is more than ever before necessary for all states to cooperate, proceeding from the need to stop the dangerous trend of events and to act toward resuming the process of detente, resolving all differences between states by negotiations alone, and toward halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament.

The expansion of Romanian-American relations of cooperation in all areas is fully in keeping with the interests of both countries and peoples, and with the general cause of peace, understanding, and international cooperation.

CONDOLENCES PRESENTED ON LE DUAN'S DEATH

AU141037 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Condolences were presented today at the Embassy of the SRV in connecction with the passing away of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Condolences were presented on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and government, by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs.

A wreath was laid in the embassy of the SRV in Bucharest on behalf of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. These present observed a moment of silence in front of the black-framed portrait of Le Duan and signed the condolence book at the embassy.

Condolences were also presented on behalf of the Grand National Assembly, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, and on behalf of the Bucharest municipal party committee. Condolences were also presented today by chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and by members of the diplomatic corps.

Report on Obituary

AU240912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0826 GMT 12 Jul 86

["A Great Son of the Vietnamese People" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/7/1986 -- The Romanian press of July 12 pays respectful homage to Le Duan, publishing, along with the condolatory telegram addressed by the Romanian party and state leader Nicolae Ceausescu to the Vietnamese party and state leadership, articles featuring the personality and revolutionary activity of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and his photo. In the homage-paying article entitled "A Great Son of the Vietnamese People", SCIENTEIA writes:

Communists, the Romanian people received with sorrow the news about the passing away of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a heavy loss for the Vietnamese people. A tested revolutionary campaigner, Comrade Le Duan dedicated a lifetime to the long struggle full of sacrifices waged by the popular mass, by the Vietnamese people against colonial domination and imperialist aggression, for winning independence, for social liberation and the building of the new, socialist sytem in Vietnam.

Remarking that Le Duan's life and revolutionary activity are closely related to decisive event in the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam, of the Vietnamese nation along more than half a century, SCINTEIA extensively presents the outstanding contribution made by the general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the elaboration and implementation of the party policy dedicated to revolutionary transformations in the south, to preparing the conditions for the building of the tehnical-material base of socialism all over the country.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, at the head with Comrade Le Duan, SCINTEIA goes on, the Vietnamese people scored important achievements in eradicating the tough consequences of the war, in turning the good account the soil and subsoil riches through the development of a national industry, the growth of agriculture, the expansion of education, in the thriving of culture and science.

Romanian Communists and people fully share the sorrow of communists and people in Vietnam in connection with the passing away of Comrade Le Duan. As is known, the Romanian people and the Vietnamese people have established along the years relations of close friendship and collaboration in the struggle for national and social liberation, for the building of the new system in the two countries. The Romanian people have always been on the side of the Vietnamese people, have backed their right cause, giving them, in the period of the fight against imperialist aggression unreserved support in all domains.

In the new conditions created after Vietnam's full liberation and the achievement of national unity -- events of outstanding importance greeted by Socialist Romania with profound satisfaction -- the Romanian-Vietnamese relations of friendship and collaboration have recorded an upward course.

The collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between Romania and Vietnam has been powerfully encouraged by the understandings reached during meetings in Bucharest and Hanoi between Nicolae Ceausescu and Le Duan, that opened up new development prospects.

Communists in Romania, the Romanian people are confident that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CP of Vietnam, between Romania and the SR of Vietnam will keep expanding in the future, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The Romanian people express their confidence that the working people in Vietnam will spare no effort in the struggle for the translation into life of the revolutionary ideals for which Le Duan steadily campaigned, for implementing the policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam devoted to socialist construction, for ensuring also in that part of the world a climate of security that should give the Vietnamese people, the other peoples in the region the possibility to dedicate all efforts to their economic and social progress, to live in qkuiet and peace, in a climate of understanding and collaboration, SCINTEIA concludes.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO PYONGYANG YOUTH MEETING

AU091936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/7/1986 -- In his message addressed to the participants in the friendly get-together between representatives of young people of Romania and the DPR of Korea, taking place in Pyongyang, President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciates that the organization of this friendly get-together is a fine opportunity for a broad and fruitful exchange of esperience and for a better mutual acquaintance, for the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries' young people in their struggle for the successful construction of socialism in their countries, for progress and peace in the world.

We greatly value the good relations of collaboration and solidarity that have been established and develop steadily between the Romanian people and the people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the work and efforts for the construction of the new system, for the free and independent assertion of our countries toward economic and social progress, shows the Romanian president in his message. Nicolae Ceausescu stresses then that the mutual visits, the meetings and talks he had in Bucharest and Pyongyang with President Kim Il-song gave every time a powerful impetus to the Romanian-Korean relations lastingly relying upon the principles of full equality, non-interference and sovereignty, mutual esteem and regard.

In his message President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his confidence that the youth organizations in Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the young generation in the two countries will fully contribute to the multilateral development of these traditional relations, to the continuous strengthening and deepening of the Romanian-Korean friendship, collaboration and solidarity. This accords with the interests and aspirations after progress of both countries and peoples and also serves the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding among all nations of the world, the Romanian head of state stresses.

Referring to the current international situation that keeps very grave and complex, President Nicolae Ceausescu considers that it is more necessary today than ever that everything be done for the rallying of the efforts of all peoples, of the advanced, progressive forces everywhere -- among which the young people hold a special place -- in order to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, for the resuption of the policy of detente, understanding, collaboration and peace.

Addressing the young people in the two countries, the Romanian president urges them to be in the first ranks of the Romanian and Korean peoples' struggle for the powerful affirmation of the policy of peace and disarmament, for the settlement of the grave and complex issues of our era, for a better and more just world, free of weapons and war, for a free and happy future.

The message highlights the outstanding importance in this respect of the strengthening of the Romanian and Korean youth's collaboration with the youth in the other socialist countries, with the young generation the world over in attaining mankind's noble aspirations after peace, security and detente, collaboration and social progress.

I am firmly convinced that the young people in our countries will collaborate ever more actively, making an important contribution to the common cause of Romanian-Korean friendship and collaboration, of socialism, independence and peace in the world, stresses President Nicolae Ceausescu in his message, reiterating Romania's support and solidarity with the friend by Korean people's struggle and efforts for the accomplishment of their fundamental aspirations after the fatherland's peaceful, democratic and independent reunification.

Delegation Meets WPK Secretary

AU141950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang (AGERPRES) 14/07/1986 -- The leadership of the Romanian youth delegation who attended the events arranged as part of the friendly meeting between youth representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea met, on Monday, July 14, in Pyongyang, with Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the CC of the Worker's Party of Korea.

During the interview stress was laid on the fine ties between the two countries' youth organizations, all while it was underscored that the friendly meeting between Romanian and Korean youth representatives was indicative of the steadily upward course of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity on a youth line, which are sent on the traditional links between the RCP and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the two peoples and countries, in keeping with the understandings convenanted during the summit dialogues between the RCP general secretary, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu; and the general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, Kim Il-song.

That first friendly meeting between Romanian and Korean youth representatives was assessed as an active contribution to the expansion and deepening of the close, cooperative ties between the youth organizations, which also opens up further prospects for the development and continual strengthening of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the youths of Romania and the DPR of Korea.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE STRUCTURE NOTED

AU150943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/7/1986 -- Romania's rapid industrialization has been behind the full and efficient employment of its work force which numbered 10.6 million at the end of 1985. If we include the young population of working age (students), the number rises to 11.5 million, from 8.6 million in 1950. This brings the working population to 88 percent or so of the country's total.

More than 5.5 million jobs were created in postwar Romania, 80 percent of which in the last twenty years, which fully absorbed the population's natural rise and provided for the employment of a good number of former housewives and other nonworking people.

The progress in industrialization, the modernization of agriculture, the cultural revolution have all combined to make deep changes in the socioprofessional structure of the population. As a result, the number of working people had increased more than ..6 times -- by nearly 5.5 million -- over 1950-1985 to bring its share over 72 percent of the total, from a low 25 percent. That process was parallelled by a drop in the number of agricultural workers to 24 percent in 1950 from a high 72 percent in 1950.

The number of skilled workers grew steadily to 57 percent of the total in 1985 from just 14.6 percent in 1950. The steepest rise was in industry: industrial workers topped 3.1 million in 1985, up from 640,000 in 1950 to account for a five-fold increase, the biggest figures being reported in key industries. In the past twenty years the number of working women rose faster than that of men, with women contributing 52 percent to the total growth of the working population.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD112024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- Dr Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, arrived in Belgrade this evening. He was met at Surcin Airport by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also there to meet him were Dr German Lairet, Venezuelan ambassador in Belgrade, and members of the embassy.

The Venezuelan foreign minister will meet on 13 July with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and will begin talks on bilateral cooperation, in particular economic relations, and some topical issues of international affairs. It is expected that the two ministers will discuss the developments in Latin America and the forthcoming activities of the nonaligned countries in their preparations for the eighth summit in Harare.

Minister Consalvi will be paying his official and friendly visit to our country 13-16 July.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD131512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Venezuelan cooperation and some aspects of international economic relations were the chief topics in the first round of talks between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Dr Simon Alberto Conslavi which took place in Belgrade today. During very open and friendly talks, both sides noted that bilateral relations are good and are developing on the basis of traditional friendship but that the possibilities, especially for economic cooperation, have not even been remotely exploited and that it will be necessary to invest fresh efforts to improve this aspect of their relations and achieve the desired level. Agreement was expressed in this connection that the establishment of a joint committee for economic cooperation could significantly stimulate the development of economic relations.

As for trade relations, it was stressed that with the investment of further efforts the necessary trade balance - Yugoslavia has had a trade surplus in recent years -- could be realized. Both sides noted the benefit of compensation agreements which had expanded the field of economic cooperation between the two countries and thus also established a basis for the initiation of higher forms of economic cooperation such as industrial cooperation, joint ventures, or joint participation on this markets. In this respect Yugoslav work organizations, with more initiatives, can play an important role in the expansion of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Venezuela.

In considering economic relations stress was placed on the importance of this form of cooperation which is in keeping with the two countries' strategic orientation regarding the special attention they devote to strengthening relations between developing countries, which they are.

A good portion of today's meeting between the Yugoslav and Venezuelan foreign minister was devoted to a consideration of the debt problem. In this connection, it was noted that this is one of the most important economic-financial problems confronting both countries, as well as the developing countries, especially those in Latin America.

This is simultaneously a political problem which requires supplementary efforts by the debot countries in their talks with the creditors. The importance of the forthcoming gathering of the nonaligned in Harare which is to deal with the debt problem, was noted, as was North-South cooperation and South-South cooperation.

There was also discussion during the talks of other aspects of bilateral relations. Both ministers noted the importance of cultural cooperation and made the assurance that a 3-year agreement on Yugoslav-Venezuelan cultural and educational cooperation will be signed shortly.

The Dizdarevic-Conslavi talks will be continued on Tuesday when an exchange of views on their international topics is expected.

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON NONALIGNED AGENDA

LD150820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1510 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation among the non-aligned and developing countries is not enough and, thus, the Non-Aligned Movement must define concrete measures and actions at its forthcoming Harare summit for its advancement, it was evaluated here today at a joint session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Committees for Foreign Affairs and for Foreign Economic Relations.

Reminding that the developing countries have repaid some 600 billion dollars in debt installments in the past five years to Western banks and lost some 65 billion dollars on account of falls in prices for raw matrials last year, Assembly delegates voiced their hopes for the non-aligned to be united in Harare about concrete actions for solving such problems.

Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke before the two committees on preparations for the Harare summit.

The main subjects for the Harare summit to pen on September 1 will be, in addition to actions for solving the developing countries' economic problems, to secure peace in the world and to do away with crisis hot spots, Dizdarevic said. To be asked for at the summit are an all-encompassing ban on nuclear tests, reductions in strategic nuclear and conventional armaments, and elimination of chemical weapons and all other weapons for mass annihilation, Dizdarevic pointed out.

Pointing to the seriousness of the situation in the Mediterranean, Dizdarevic evaluated that a conflict of wider dimensions could easily flare up in the Mediterranean. Underway are talks on organizing a ministerial conference of non-aligned Mediterranean countries that should be held by this year's end, he informed the Assembly delegates.

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY ANNOUNCES PRICE INCREASES

LD141302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0810 GMT 14 Jul 86

[By Ivo Popomic]

[Summary] Titograd, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- The same day that the FEC decided to rescind astronomic increases in bread prices, the Yugoslav electric power industry decided to increase the price of electricity by over 40 percent.

This -- the third price increase this year -- is bound to push up prices generally and came as an unpleasant surprise to consumers especially since the hydrological situation for the generation of hydro-electric power has not been better in the last 20 years and in many countries the fall in the oil price has led to a decrease in electricity costs.

The Yugoslav electric power industry is taking advantage of its monopoly position to further increase the already high incomes of its workers, despite LCY Intentions to implement constitutional principles, according to which workers should have control over all the income. As it stands, these price increases mean that in winter the average household in Montenegro will spend half its average income on electricity and if new price rises occur at the beginning of October as announced, not only will unpaid bills mount up but anti-inflation measures will be largely ineffectual.

MAMULA ATTENDS MEETING OF ARMS INDUSTRY WORKERS

LD142215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Trstenik, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Radovan Makic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Defense Appropriations and Social Self-Protection, and their aids today attended a meeting with representatives of the work organizations which are members of the community of the armament and military equipment industry. The meeting took place in the Prva Petoletka Hydraulics an pneumatics industry [as received] in Trstenik.

During the meeting, which was organized by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the community of armament and military equipment industry, and the Prva Petoletka, topical issues concerning the work of the community members were discussed. Particular attention was focused on research and development activities, the fulfilment of contractual obligations to equip our armed forces with weapons systems and military equipment, export of military hardware, equipment, and consultancy service, and on some issues of the armament and military equipment industry's sociopolitical position.

Taking part in the discussion, Adm Mamula stressed, among other things, that in regard to the way in which our armed forces are equipped we must not lag behind the armies in those countries which are at the same level of development as we are. He also emphasized that our programs and commitments must not exceed our overall material potential. We must continue to supply our army with home-manufactured weapons systems and military equipment. In manufacturing these, we must continue to rely on the country's overall scientific and research potential, where we have already made significant breakthroughs. Emphasizing the great importance of research and development-conducive work, the federal secretary for national defense said that although major results had been achieved in this sphere, we must make even greater moves toward improving the know-how in the areas of technology systematically and in an organized way.

It was agreed at the meeting that in realizing the production and sales plans and implementing economic stabilization measures, all subjects must invest even more effort particularly in the area of cooperation and integration of production forces on the entire Yugoslav territory.

In this connection Radovan Makic, member of the Federal Executive Council, stressed the need for increased effort on the part of everyone in order to facilitate a more consistent implementation of Federal Executive Council measures in specific purpose industries.

Topical issues of interest to the members of the community of the armament and military equipment industry were put forward by the community's chairman, Velimir Radivojevic.

As the part of the visit to the Prva Petoletka work organization the participants in the meeting toured the collective's production plants where they were briefed on work results and further development plans.

INFORMATION COMMISSION SUPPORTS TANJUG PROGRAM

LD111956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service 1519 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Information Commission (presided over by Sandor Dobo) today gave its support to the program of information tasks of TANJUG of interest to the federation in 1987 and to proposals for solving the material problems of the agency. The fact was stressed that the lack of resources is seriously threatening TANJUG's activity and it was agreed that this topic, the said proposals and the program, would be discussed at the September sessions of the assembly chambers.

The commission considers that it is essential to secure the funds which TANJUG is lacking for the realization of this year's socially approved work program and also the funds for the first phase of the realization of the program of recovery and technology expansion. Money should also be secured for the second phase of the modernization from the budget of the federation. [passage omitted]

ALBANIAN SENTENCED FOR 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA'

AU151009 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 11 Jul 86 p 9

[V.B. Report: "From Orahovac Court for Misdemeanors -- For Hostile Propaganda -- 60 Days Jail"]

[Text] Orahovac, 10 July -- Recently, at the Orahovac Court for Misdemeanors, Azem Krasnici (36) from the village of Ostrozub, commune of Malisevo, driver at the Associated Labor Organization "Orahovac" at Orahovac, was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment for hostile propaganda.

As the president of the court, Muharem Bytyci, announced, the organs of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs, during checks made on 30 June, came upon the initials of hostile character "K.R." written on the steering wheel of the tractor he was driving.

This person was then sent at once to suffer his sentence.

TANJUG CITES INCREASED EMIGRATION FROM PRISTINA

LD111234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- In the first half of this year, 477 member of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations emigrated from Pristina, which is considerably more than in the same period last year.

Most people emigrated from the town and local community of Kosovo Poje, although there was emigration from other areas as well. This was said today at a session of the Assembly of the Pristina Municipality, at which a 6-month report on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and their return was discussed.

One of the most frequently mentioned causes for the emigration of Serbians and Montenegrins is their minority feeling and a political atmosphere created with the escalation of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists since 1981. At the session a demand was made for resolute implementation of all adopted measures on Kosovo, in particular the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as that those who do not implement them should be brought to account. At today's session delegates adopted a program implementing additional measures made by the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for halting the emigration of the Serbians and Montenegrins from this municipality.

FUND STARTED BY INTELLECTUALS TO AID DISSIDENTS

AU150741 Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (AFP) -- A fund has been started by over 200 Yugoslav authors, professors and journalists to aid people losing their jobs for their political opinions.

Reliable sources said 12 factory workers had also joined the fund, the first such cooperation across different professional categories in Yugoslavia.

The idea steemed from the sacking last May of Dusan Bogavec, 54, a journalist on the magazine KOMUNIST, who fell into disgrace five years ago for his articles about the Albanian minority in the Kosovo Province.

The fund was announced in an open letter to all newspapers, radio and television offices, warning tha the Bogavec affairs was aimed at crushing any freedom of expression in Yugoslavia.